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The Eastern Poultryman.

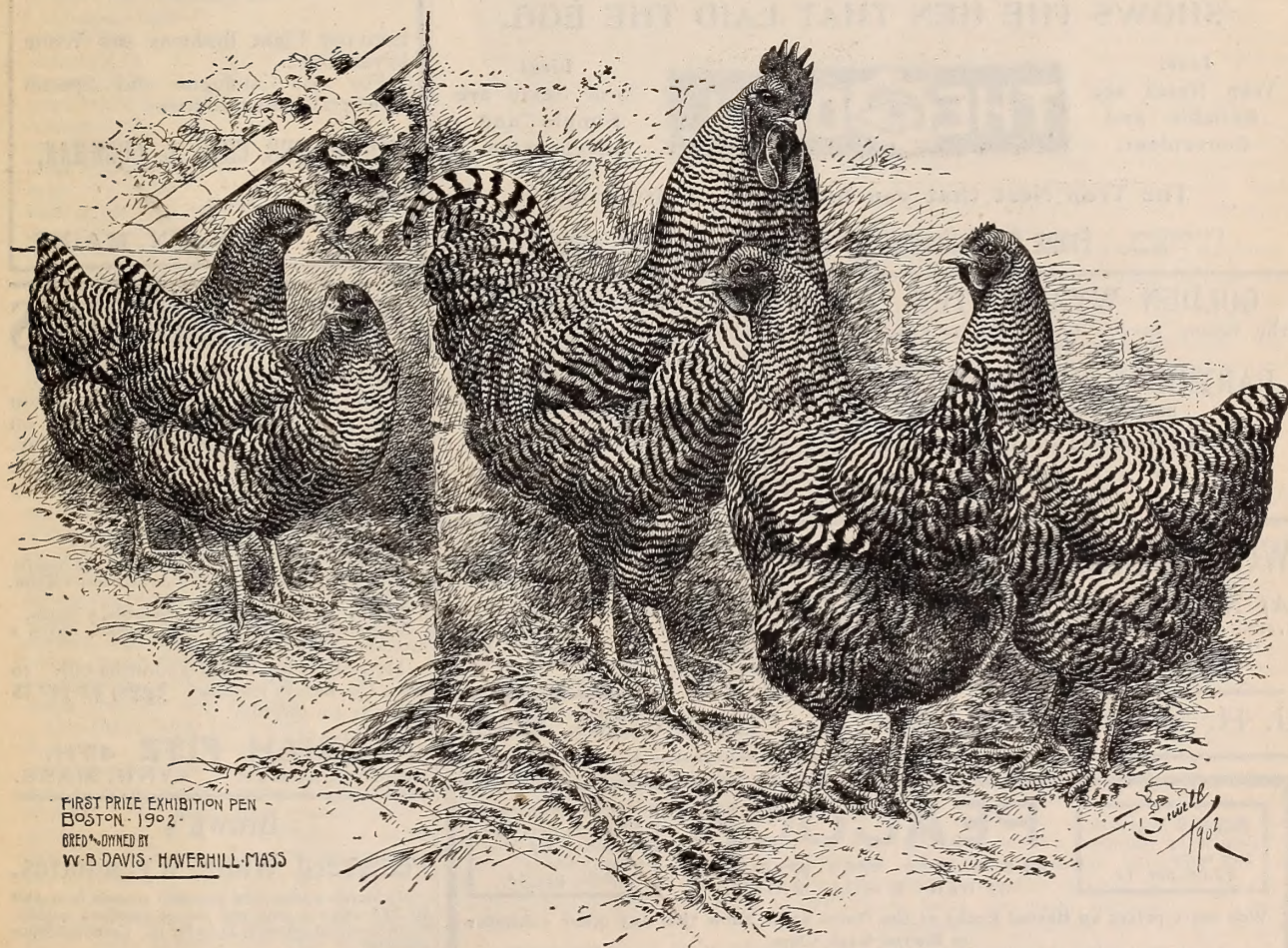
ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 3.

Freeport, Maine, April, 1902.

No. 8.



FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN -
BOSTON - 1902.
BRED & OWNED BY
W. B. DAVIS - HAVERHILL - MASS

First Prize Pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at Boston Show, 1902.

Bred and Owned by W. B. Davis, Haverhill, Mass.

Bargains in Advertising Space

A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION GIVEN WITH EACH ORDER.

\$1.00 pays for a 40-word Business Card, 4 months.

\$2.00 pays for One inch, 3 months.

\$5.00 pays for Two inches, 4 months.

START YOUR AD. NOW FOR THE EGG SEASON.

Place it in the Eastern Poultryman for Business.

We cultivate a fertile field, and advertisers who sow their seed therein will reap a harvest.

Cash must accompany orders as above. Write for estimates on larger space or longer time.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

SHOWS THE HEN THAT LAID THE EGG.

Ideal

Trap Nests are
Reliable and
Convenient.



Ideal

Trap Nests are
Simple and
Inexpensive.

The Trap Nest that you have been waiting for.

Circulars
free.

Frank O. Wellicome, Box D, Yarmouth, Me.

Satisfaction
guaranteed.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

The Beauty Breed. Line bred, 10 years.
Always winners.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Best Western strain.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES

Direct from the originators.

DARK BRAHMAS

Extra fine. 30 years experience breeding
show birds.

All stock sold strictly on approval. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.

J. W. MORSE, Box 74, EPPING, N. H.

WOODWARD'S BARRED ROCKS ARE WINNERS.

At Nashua:

1, 2, 3, Cockerel.
1, 2, 3, Pullets.
1 Pen, 2, cock.
2, hen.

Seventy-Five Pullets & Cockerels

for sale at "live and let live" prices. EGGS FOR
HATCHING, \$3.00 per setting, from the best matings
I ever owned.

At Boston:

in hot competition, on two
entries, won 2d pullet,
5th cockerel, and two
specials

J. H. Woodward, Box 34, Dunstable, Mass.

EGGS from pens
headed by my win-
ning males.
\$2.00 per 13.

PEACOCK

THE BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST
OF KENT'S HILL, MAINE,

EGGS from pens
containing my win-
ning females.
\$2.00 per 13.

Won more prizes on Barred Rocks at the Maine State Show than any other exhibitor
in Barred Rock Class,

winning 1, hen, 2, cockerel in Open Class; 3, cock, 1, hen, 1, cockerel, 2, 4 and 5, pullets in Maine
Class; also 7 specials. Stock for sale. Agents for PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS and Humphrey
Bone Cutters at special prices. A good hatch guaranteed.

DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES ALSO BRED TO LAY AND WIN.

BUFF WYANDOTTES WHITE

I will sell a limited number of eggs for hatching from my pen of BUFF WYANDOTTES, which is headed by 1st prize cock at Lewiston Show, and containing 1st prize pullet at same show, \$1.00 per 13. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from a very fine pen, \$1.00 per 13.

POLAND POULTRY FARM,

R. L. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

POLAND, MAINE.

ROSE COMB
WHITE LEGHORNS
EXCLUSIVELY.

2d Cockerel, Boston, 1901, 1st Cockerel
Boston, 1902, head my yards. 5 firsts, 2 seconds and
special Fitchburg, 1902, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Boston
1902 on two entries, and many others. First cockerel,
Manchester, 1902, for sale cheap. A few eggs for sale at
\$3 per 13. Orders booked now.

JULIAN W. PHILLIPS, South Framingham,
Mass.

Cushman's Light Brahmas.

We are now booking orders for eggs
for hatching and for

NEWLY HATCHED CHICKENS

from our Light Brahmas and White
Wyandottes.

For 1902 Catalogue and Special
Chicken Circular address

MR. & MRS. CHAS. L. CUSHMAN,

239 Minot Ave.,

AUBURN, MAINE.

BUFF LEGHORNS

AT BOSTON, JANUARY, 1902.

1st on Cock, 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th on
Hens, 6th on Cockerel, 4th and 5th on
Pullets, and Special for 2d best Display.
Special for Best Cock and 4 Hens.
Special for best colored female (twenty
competing).

At Peabody Sept., 1901, 3 Firsts.
Reading, Sept., 1901, 1 First, 3 Seconds.
Malden, Dec., 1901, 3 Firsts, 1 Third and Special
Beverly, Jan., 1902, 3 First, 2 Seconds, 1 Third,
and Special.

Lynn, Jan., 1902, 4 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 3 Thirds.
Manchester, N. H., Jan., 1902, 4 Firsts, 2
Seconds, 1 Third.

My pullets lay under 5 months old. 10
Nice Cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15
Write for circular.

JOSIAH FITZ 4TH,
1 GEORGE STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Brown's

Pedigreed White Wyandottes.

My breeding pens have trap-nest records from 180
to 218 eggs a year and are of standard quality.
Eggs from best matings, \$1.00 for 13. Correspondence
solicited.

C. M. BROWN, Freeport, Maine.
BOX 506.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS WHITE WYANDOTTES

All pens mated with choice Hawkin's Cockerels.
Eggs, \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 30, \$6.00 per 100.

W. G. THORNE, R. F. D. Auburn, Maine.
No. 4.

When writing mention this Paper.



Black MINORCAS
2d Hen, 2d Pullet, at
Boston, 1902. D.
Brahmas, S. or R.
C. W. or B. Leghorns,
Partridge Cochins,
Black Langshans,
Colored Muscovy
Ducks. Stock cheap

GREENE BROS.

224 Pleasant Street, LEOMINSTER, MASS.

The Eastern Poultryman.

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Poultry Gossip.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

I am very fond of my feathered family. When I pay them a visit, which I do very often, I like to sit down for half an hour or so to watch them and listen to their talk. We have about fifty altogether; some of them are Plymouth Rocks, some White Leghorns, and two are Buff Cochins. The White Leghorns are the best layers, although not nearly so large as the Plymouth Rocks. Our two Buff Cochins were late chickens. One of them has just commenced to lay. I took out their breakfast to them the other morning, and Miss Cochin began to talk at a merry rate. "I want to lay, I want to lay—I want a nest now, right away," is what I imagined she said. Well, she ran around the henhouse as fast as her legs could carry her (though that wasn't very fast) and looked in every corner, for I suppose she wanted to find some quiet place where the other biddies would not see her. I knew she wanted to lay, so I watched her. As I knew she couldn't fly up to the nests, I went after some straw and made her a nest in a corner on the floor. Mr. Plymouth Rock noticed her and saw by her actions that she wanted to lay. "Now," he says, "come here, my little wife, and I'll show you what to do." Then he went and sat down on the nest I made. But he couldn't persuade her to lay there. Evidently she did not want his companionship just then. Away she went, and I made her a nest in another corner, kept the gentlemen away, and she went in, sat down, and laid a beautiful brown egg. Although the Cochins are large, they lay very small eggs.

Our other hens have been laying since January. They have had good board and have been fed regularly. They have a nice, light, sunny house and good ventilation. We give them ground bone in winter, road dust and plenty of ashes. We have sold the eggs until lately for 20 cents a dozen. Now they are down to 16 per dozen. We have often heard the question asked: Does poultry raising pay? Yes, it pays if the right people go into the business. A lazy man or woman won't succeed in this business, or in any other. But one who is industrious, ambitious, a good manager, and fond of poultry will soon find that there is money in the work. The henhouse must be kept clean, the fowls must have their bill of fare varied, must have plenty of clean, fresh water, and a scratching shed should be in connection with the henhouse.

MRS. ANNIE RODD.

Box 481, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

The Daughters of the 200-egg Hen.

Written for The Eastern Poultryman.

In your article, "Breeding for Eggs and Making a Record," in the last number of the *POULTRYMAN*, there is much food for thought. It is the accepted theory among breeders that like begets like, and that a strain of good layers can be improved by selecting the best layers and mating them

with males that are from your best layers. If each succeeding generation of pullets were to lay a few more eggs than their mothers, we would soon be getting 365 eggs a year, but my experience has been that the heaviest laying hens are not the ones that produce the heaviest laying pullets.

A hen that has been made to lay a large number of eggs during the winter will not, as a rule, give strong, fertile eggs in the spring, and the chicks from those eggs will not develop the frame and have the vigor of their dams. On the other hand, it is the hen that lays sparingly during the winter that gives you fertile eggs which hatch strong chicks that will develop the frames necessary for the best layers.

I have found this true, not only with individual hens, but with whole pens of the different varieties I have kept in years past. I have selected Buff Leghorns seemingly of a poor laying type from my breeding pens, and mated them with exhibition males and was surprised to find their offspring made my best layers. One year I selected a pen of large framed Buff Leghorn pullets for the purpose of seeing how many eggs they would lay during the year. These pullets were given as good care as was in my power to give. They had mash, plenty of sound grain, green bone, cut clover and green food. They made a fine record, but in the spring when I began to set the eggs, what a disappointment! Seven chicks per setting was the best I could do, and I had to duplicate about every order I sent to customers from this pen. I changed the males, but with no better results. After three years of this forced egg production I found my pullets were smaller each year and were not laying as many eggs as their dams. Those exhibition hens that were not forced to lay during the unnatural period—November, December, January—were the ones that gave me fertile eggs that hatched strong chicks and were in condition to lay all the eggs conducive to good health and the laws of nature will allow.

Leghorn hens will lay without forcing about 12 dozen in a year; hens of the American class will not lay as many by three or four dozen. Some of the Asiatics (B. Langshans and Brahmas) lay about the same number. A friend of mine sent away last spring to a breeder of Brahmas for eggs. This breeder advertised a big egg record for his hens, one pullet in particular layed about 250 eggs in nine months. My friend naturally expected great results from these eggs, but he has found that they haven't done as good work as pullets of his own breeding. I haven't any reason to think that this breeder stretched his egg record, but people will sometimes do strange things for the almighty dollar; however, this breeder's birds are showing up poorly in the hands of his customers, and if he isn't fooling the people, this is a good illustration of the point I am trying to demonstrate that hens kept closely to the egg box the whole year, having an egg record

close to the 200 mark, do not produce chicks that will equal their mothers' record. The most of us have had hens that have gone above the 200 mark by keeping them at their work, but when a man advertises a large number or strain producing 200 eggs or more year after year, he is talking through his hat, for nobody who ever shoo'd a hen from an onion patch believes such twaddle. It would be better for the man who has such wonderful hens to use a little different language in his advertising and pattern after a neighbor of my grandfather who had a wonderful cow. He was always bragging about this cow, "Wonderful! Wonderful!" One day he was asked by a neighbor how much butter she made. "O! I don't know," said he, "she makes a devil of a pile."

EDW. M. DEERING.

[We would be pleased to hear from our readers on this subject. Those who have closely followed the individual record system and have bred their stock along that line can give us some interesting information. Facts and figures are especially desired.—EDITOR.]

Sundry Poultry Matters.

I frequently am in receipt of letters asking a question somewhat to this effect: "In strict confidence is the poultry business as bright and as profitable as it is made to appear in the poultry journals?" I always answer "Yes." And I wish to say here most emphatically that there is a large measure of both profit and pleasure in breeding and selling thoroughbred poultry and eggs. I have never yet had a good word to say of dunghills, culls or even grades. There can be little or no pleasure or pride in keeping or breeding such stock, and there are few men, indeed, so constituted that they can make a paying success of poultry and not take a genuine interest and pleasure therein.

The next question naturally will be, what particular branch of the business is there the most money in? I cannot answer this question, for I do not believe any one branch is being run at a profit or ever likely to be. There is the eggs for market branch, the eggs for hatching, the broiler, etc., the show-room trade, capons, the breeder trade.

The most money has been lost and wasted on the broiler end, and most people, amateurs especially, will do well to give the idea of raising broilers a wide berth. There is no pleasure, glory or profit in raising chickens to sell at ten cents a pound. And to raise early spring chickens, broilers, costs all it is worth, or rather be thankful even after realizing 25 cents a pound for them that the balance is not a balance on the loss side. Likewise capons, up to date the proof that they can be raised at a profit is wanting.

Market eggs present the most alluring and most easily mastered and most profitable part of the poultry industry, outside of the "fancy" end, however admitting that the aggregate total value of market eggs will exceed the figures of all other

ends of the business put together. Market eggs are essentially the thing for the amateur, the village and city man, the farmer, the poor man, to take hold of. There is no reason why twenty or thirty hens on a small plot of ground should not supply enough eggs for a small family and leave a net profit at the end of the year of the snug little sum of \$25. And this does not mean a large investment or one that cannot be quickly realized on almost without any loss. On a larger scale 200 or 300 hens, or even 2,000 or 3,000 hens, can be made to pay in the production of eggs for market, always remembering that the smaller the number the larger the percentage of profit, and there are few men that can successfully manage over 500 laying hens, it being a part of the price of success that the laying stock be raised practically all in the home place. And right here is where the market poultry comes in with the egg business. Hustle off the surplus cockerels as quickly as they attain any size. The quicker you sell them and old, broken-down, low in vitality, out of the average disposition, and worn-out hens, the larger your profit by the end of the year.

I most emphatically advise against the erection of long rows of laying houses and grand preparations generally this summer or early fall, the houses to be filled with pullets later on, these same to pile up the dollars during the winter. This method of going into the eggs for market business will pile up the dollars all right, but the pile will not be in your hands. You must begin small, and rest assured if you cannot make 50 hens pay a profit in eggs of \$75 in one year you cannot make 500 pay anything but a loss. Fifty hens the first year, 200 the second, 500 the third, and then more if you like the business and find it pays. Once for all give up the idea that you can buy a large lot of miscellaneous laying stock, put them into winter quarters and get any eggs worth talking about until along in March, when the price of eggs is at the zero end.

I hesitate to answer the next question naturally in line. Which breed is best suited for eggs for market? I should say Leghorns, not because I am a Leghorn man, but because undisputably the Leghorn is most easily, cheaply and quickly raised to a laying age. Because the Leghorn is the queen of all layers, and lastly because the Leghorn is a good layer up to the age of three years, which is true of but few or no other breeds.

Just Leghorns are not the Leghorns I am talking about. I would either by selection build up a strain of heavy layers of large fine white eggs or I would have in my laying pens the best blood there was in the market. The very best of these would produce my eggs for hatching for my own use and for sale at a fancy price. The best of the young stock I would show and breed from and sell for show purposes and breeders at a fancy price. Everything in cockerels not strictly high grade would very early go to market, and in pullets into the laying pens.—*Exchange.*

How To Make Money From Poultry By Advertising.

I think there is one thing that poultrymen should give more thought to, and that is advertising. Perhaps a word or two on the subject would not come amiss. Advertising is like the ever widening rings made by a pebble tossed

upon the smooth surface of a lake. Your ad is the pebble, the lake is some good advertising medium, and the rings caused by the pebble are the results. Some pebbles make more rings than others. They respond according to the kind and quality of your ad. For the poultry and pet stock advertiser the poultry and pet stock papers present an unusual opportunity this year, for they are larger and better than ever. One of the general rules which will apply to advertising of all kinds is to know what you are shooting at, and to take good aim before you fire. If you are a poultry dealer, a good ad in a poultry journal is better than a dozen in your local paper, because it reaches more of the people that are interested in what you have to sell. The principal part of advertising is to bring dollars into the pockets of the advertiser and you must design your ad so as to appeal to the minds and purses of the people, remembering that "the people" are a mighty uncertain quality. How much money can be safely spent in advertising depends to a certain extent upon the amount of your business and the value of your stock. If you have a hundred birds valued at five dollars each, you can afford to spend more money in advertising them than you could if they were worth only two dollars each, for in nine cases out of ten it would not cost any more to raise the five dollar ones than it would the two. It perhaps costs you a little more at the start but afterwards it costs no more to raise good stock than it does the cheap kind. Remember one thing, that it always pays to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in your ads. If you intend to stay in the poultry business any length of time, don't try to play it smart on the people by telling them you are going out of business and must sell cheap when you have no intention of so doing. They will soon see through your little game, then your jig is up. But if you do intend to give up the business in a month or two, blaze away to your heart's content. Give the people good reasons for selling, and if your prices are right you will find plenty of customers.

The poultry business is still in its infancy, but it is growing and extending each year. The men that will make the most money out of it are those who keep their names right before the public all the time. No one can quit advertising without losing ground. It matters not how you may be established if you cease to advertise for even a few months the profits in your business will fall off a much larger per cent than you save on your advertising bill. In these times of hustle a man cannot do any kind of business, to any extent, without more or less advertising than he can run a livery stable without horses. One of the A. B. C.'s of advertising are

Attract the eye.

Besiege the mind.

Convince the purse.

A person who has anything to sell and does not let the people know it is like a man winking at a pretty girl in the dark—he knows what he is doing, but no one else does. Never say a word about your competitor in your ad. If he chooses to advertise you, let him do so and thank your lucky stars that you are getting more advertising than you pay for. Change your ad often, even if the same idea is contained in it. Put it in a different form and it will catch the eye while the old ad would be passed by.

If you are trying to build up a good poultry business, offer nothing but the

best of stock, eggs, etc., and don't promise more than can fulfill. You might bunco the people once, but even a professional green goods man seldom plays the sawdust game twice on the same man.

If there is any one business that is more essential than another for one to get right down to business and let people know just what you have for sale, it is the poultry business. I know it costs lots of money to advertise, so it does to have a big endowment life insurance, but in both cases you are bound to get your money back some time. Everybody who keeps poultry are interested in what you offer to sell. Every poultry paper goes to an enthusiast, so have something in your ad that will stick in his mind. An ad that is used till it gets old is like a story that has been many times told. When business languishes, push it. The best advertisement does not consist of wind alone, it has strength and power. Good advertising will propel your craft into the harbor of prosperity, against adverse tides and over dangerous shoals. It has others, why not you? Try it. Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.—*Poultry Gazette.*

The Partridge Wyandotte.

No new variety of fowls which has ever come before the public has attracted such universal attention among fanciers as has the Partridge Wyandotte. It is a variety well worthy the attention of the American fancier, as perhaps no more beautiful fowl exists, in color or plumage, than the Partridge Wyandotte. The color of the plumage is certainly beautiful and when placed upon a bird with clean yellow shanks, a neat, close-fitting comb and conforming in all respects to the Wyandotte ideal, it makes it far more attractive than when upon the Cochin.

This variety of Wyandottes should appeal very forcibly to fanciers, no matter what their hobby may be. In their color he has ample opportunities for experimenting in order to bring them to the very highest point of perfection and if his eye is merely for symmetry, he has a new variety, with open fields before him that he may mold a formation which meets his own ideal.

In my opinion the Partridge Wyandotte has a great future, for it now breeds very true to color, is exceptionally good in symmetry and averages larger in size than some of the other varieties of the Wyandotte family.

Like the other varieties of the Wyandotte, it is an excellent layer, combined with all the necessary qualities of a market fowl.

As we all know, it is hard to find all the good points in one variety, and I make no such claim here, neither do I wish to boost the standing of the Partridge Wyandotte by denying the values of other breeds. All varieties possess some certain points of excellence. While his variety is yet in its infancy, it only needs the hearty support of its many admirers and it will be classed as one of the most popular varieties of the American class.—*Commercial Poultry.*

Eggs of a uniform age hatch at a uniform time.

Many chicks are supposed to die of gapes when they really are tortured to death by the large lice. Often they will appear sleepy, open their beaks as if suffocating, and in a short time perish—not from gapes but from lice.

Feeding and Care of Young Chickens.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Upon this subject alone, whole volumes might be written, and indeed enough has been written to fill a good sized book. There is a great diversity of opinions as to the correct system of management, and it is not my purpose to offer any untried theories, or to suppose any unnatural conditions, but only to give in detail, the methods which I have found satisfactory in this important part of the work with poultry.

Neglect during the first few weeks of a chick's life will spoil its chances of developing into anything more than a cull. Mistaken notions regarding feeding may have a serious effect upon the chicks or cause many deaths among the flock. On the other hand, I would not prescribe a set ration or bill of fare for each day, but would make occasional variations as conditions and circumstances would warrant.

In the first place, we should remember that when the chick emerges from the shell he is provided by nature with food enough to last several days, which is supplied by absorption of the yolk of the egg.

For the first feed, bread crumbs or rolled oats may be fed dry when the chicks are thirty-six hours old. After two or three days of this feeding, plan to have a variety of rations. One of our best foods for chicks from four days to two weeks old was a cake made of corn meal, oatmeal and wheat middlings in equal parts mixed. To a quart of this mixture add a tablespoonful of bone meal, a tablespoonful of molasses, and a teaspoonful of baking soda, and stir up with milk or water and bake same as corn bread.

This cake can be crumbled and the chicks will readily eat it. Fresh water should be supplied, and the chicks should be fed at frequent intervals, at least once in three hours. Finely crushed shells or coarse sand should be supplied, as the young chick requires grit.

Green food such as grass or lettuce, or minced cabbage is greatly relished by the chicks. When the chicks are two or three weeks old, commence feeding cracked corn and cracked wheat.

If the chicks were hatched or brooded by a hen, they should be closely examined for lice, and thoroughly dusted with "Lambert's Death to Lice."

Do not keep too many with one hen or in one brooder. Keep them warm, clean and dry. Feed regularly, what they will eat up clean. Avoid sloppy food. As soon as the ground is warm enough, let the chicks have a chance to exercise and scratch for the fat and luscious angle worm. Give them a good start, and keep them growing and you will be rewarded in the contents of your egg basket next winter, as well as in the returns from such of the stock as is marketed or kept for exhibition. Good care and proper food are of great importance at all times with poultry, and are absolutely essential for the young chicks.

PAUL S. CRANE.

Improvement in the poultry yard follows when the owner begins to be interested. He gathers and classifies knowledge about treatment of his flock. He unconsciously puts into practice what he has learned, and gathers a multitude of hints from as many sources. Better than all, he begins to learn from his own experience.



Second Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet, Boston, 1902. Bred and Owned by Jas. H. Woodward, Dunstable, Mass.

Pea Comb Rhode Island Red Club.

A meeting was held and a club formed at Providence, R. I., Dec. 12, 1901, during the R. I. Poultry Ass'n's exhibition to promote the breeding of and perfect the pea comb variety of R. I. Red fowl. The members present, as well as those composing this club, are very enthusiastic as to the practical qualities possessed by this variety, and earnestly seek to place this point most strongly before the public. A standard, constitution and by-laws were adopted and elected officers as follows:

Pres., Luther Robbins, Hollis Depot, N. H.; vice pres., Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio; sec'y-treas., John Lowe, Swansea, Mass.; executive committee contains above officers and Fred B. Cochran, East Somerville, Mass.; T. W. Smith, Attleboro, Mass.

Desiring to get as members as possible during 1902, the books are open to all breeders of this variety with no fee attached for the present. Send 10 cents for Standard along with name, and become a member of one of the best utility clubs in existence. For further information address the secretary.

JOHN LOWE, Swansea, Mass.

It is a good plan to scatter unslacked lime under the roosts and over the floor of the poultry house once a week.

April and May are the two months of the year when the poultry raiser is full of business from morning till night.

Lambert's Death to Lice.

It is twenty years since Lambert's Death to Lice was first advertised as a remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin. Many different lice killers have since been brought before the public, but the popularity and sales of Death to Lice have steadily increased from year to year. Its annual output is now stated in tons instead of pounds. The manufacturer, D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I., claims that his remedies have never been excelled for their specific purposes, and his Death to Lice Powder has practically no rival as a remedy for lice on setting hens. He has hundreds of testimonials proving its efficiency. We have used it for the past ten or twelve years and can cheerfully recommend it. Mr. Lambert has made poultry keeping a life study and knows how to make a powder strong enough to destroy lice without injury to hens, eggs or little chickens. His Pocket Book Pointers for Practical Poultry Keepers is now in its tenth year and has a circulation of 100,000 annually. It is sent free to readers of this paper. His advertisement will be found in the EASTERN POULTRYMAN each month, and our readers should surely send for a copy of "Pointers."

During the winter a small quantity of oil meal can be given to the poultry two or three times a week to an advantage.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

SUCCESS WITH INCUBATORS

Not to Be Won by Careless or Listless Operators—Machines cannot Run Themselves—Advice to Beginners.

The general belief is that the incubator is made for the profit of whom? Why, the makers thereof, to be sure. I know of a person who got an incubator, and he bought eggs at a high price and expected to make his fortune raising chickens—young broilers for the market, capons and fat poultry for Thanksgiving and prize fowls for the shows, besides perhaps getting a national reputation for being a successful man.

Now, how did this person expect to gain all this? Why, he had an incubator, and he had therein plenty of eggs, but while I did not see him attend to the machine or try to attend to it, I imagine he thought that having done his duty thus far there was nothing further to be done. I suppose he sat down and awaited the fortune that would come pouring out of that incubator, and did nothing else. Folks who buy incubators with such ideas will surely fail, and they might much better keep the price of the machine in their pockets, or put it in a bank at four per cent, for it will increase faster.

The sequel to that man's trial was that he did not raise any chickens; the eggs probably got chilled. Anyway, there was something the matter, and he turned the machine over to a woman who wanted to raise poultry by machine. She didn't have very good success either, but to those who are willing to work for it, success does come by means of the patent poultry mother.

The incubator is really the smallest part of it. It is an essential part, to be sure, and without it artificial hatching could not go on, but it is only a figure-head, so to speak; it is not endowed with the life and instinct of the real hen; it does not turn up the lights or fill the lamp; it does not run away and leave the eggs to get cold; the caretaker is the one liable to do that; but with a persistent, never-failing attention, in three weeks more chicks can be hatched in a two hundred egg incubator than the average hatch of the entire season on the farm in the old way.

In the first place, the eggs can be put into the incubator while the weather is not yet very warm or the hens broody. In this way early chickens may be had; in fact, they may be hatched any time in the year; but in the North those most profitable are the ones which are hatched early and furnish broilers for the market before chickens hatched the natural way are much more than out of the shell.

Then, again, the mother hen sometimes breaks her eggs; sometimes she runs away and leaves them, and usually in setting for three weeks she becomes weakened and deteriorated, so that any vermin, lice, spiders, mites, etc., attack her and she cannot resist them with the vigor she could were she free to run out and roll in the sand and fresh earth at all times of the day. She has too much sense to do that, because she knows her duty to those eggs, hence she sets there and is almost devoured by lice rather than desert her post. What an example of suffering patience! It is not equalled often in other lines of life. Even when we do not mean to have our fowls injured by such things, there are many common poultry houses alive with them, and even

though we make strenuous efforts to rid the poultry and house of them, our enthusiasm is quite often expended with the one attempt. This will not do; the work must be continued until we are certain that every insect has succumbed; then we may rest for awhile. But the point I was about to make is by this time so dull and blunt it can hardly be called a point at all. It is this, however, dull as it is. The chicks hatched by the patent process are not covered with lice when they come out of the shell; neither are they hatched into a nest full of vermin. They are hatched in a clean place, and, if taken care of properly, they will stand a fine chance for life, because they have nothing preying upon them to lessen their vigor.

Supposing we hatch out four-fifths of the two hundred eggs. That will give us at one hatching a hundred and sixty chickens. Some will succumb, perhaps, to the vicissitudes of existence, but probably not many, if the eggs were good that were set. This is just from one hatching. We can keep that machine going as long as we want to, and if it is kept at it, think of the poultry you will have to turn off all the time! But this is visionary, and visions are dazzling, sometimes more so than the actual reality; but with care and common sense and an unending vigilance there is no reason why you can't have that new calico dress you want and possibly an apron into the bargain.

There is nothing without labor; nothing hardly without vigilance. It is this latter that is the most important factor in hatching chickens by incubation. "By and by" is not the time to attend to the machine; it is now, when it needs it. It must not be kept too warm, but it must not be allowed to get too cool.

There is not much use for the easygoing sort—who recognize no imperative demand for action, and whose motto is invariably "never do today what you can put off till tomorrow"—to invest in incubators and try to hatch chickens by artificial means. They would better stick to the old standby, the hen, and let her do the work, for while she has not much intelligence, from a certain standpoint, she has an instinct which, if kept normal, leads her to hold the nest the proper length of time and keep her eggs warm. There are cases where the hen becomes flighty and gets tired of her self-imposed mission and is tempted by something or other to leave her eggs too long, but she is no more apt to than the one who expects to run an incubator by letting it entirely alone.

Then, again, there is another class who can hardly expect success with the patent business. These are the sort who have an effervescing enthusiasm, which bubbles up wildly for a short time and then sinks back, as all effervescence does, leaving nothing but some very disagreeable dregs. These folks, if anything, are less successful than the easygoing sort. They are all excitement and optimism; they study the papers; they send for circulars and catalogues; they invest in the most expensive kind of machinery and the largest incubators; they are not content to fill the machine with common, cheap eggs to start on, but pay a big price for settings, and then consign them to the machine. For a few days they are attended as carefully as a newborn babe, then some other interest steps in, they go off somewhere for a pleasure jaunt, or some one comes, or certain of any number of things occur that takes their attention, and lo! the machine is forgotten

and the chickens which were to net such a sum and bring so much joy and comfort into the home will never come out of the shells, for the eggs are spoiled.

It needs some one who will not forget, who is not over-anxious, who is just a common, average sort of person, to run an incubator. I do not say a professor may not win success; in fact, I have heard it said that teachers are proverbially successful as chicken raisers on the patent plan, and the suggestion is that it is because they are patient. Maybe it is. I think most things in life worth having are won by patience.

Now, this is meant in the most absolute and practical way. I dislike any "booming" of anything, representing all as clear sailing, and counting the profits before the work has been done. We can't count chickens before they are hatched any more than could the proverbial milkmaid because—well, because we can't.

I believe incubators and brooders have come to stay, for more and more are put upon the market, and if there were not a demand that would not be so.

If I were beginning as a novice, unless I were very certain I knew absolutely how to run an incubator, I should use just the cheapest eggs I could get to fill it with. By cheapest I do not mean eggs that have been packed, or that are anything but fresh, but common eggs, that have not been chilled and that have been laid by hens in full vigor.

I think one prime cause of the poor luck in raising chickens so many have is because the eggs are not laid by strong, vigorous fowls. How many chickens that have managed to come into existence die before they are two weeks old! Many of these succumb because they did not have a vital inheritance. They need this.—*N. Y. Tribune Farmer.*

Feeding the Chicks.

Many people have asked, on seeing the healthy-growing, many-feathered young chicks, what food we were using. The winter's experience, in which a variety of grains were used, indicates that it is not so much what the food is as how the food is supplied, provided there is plenty of starchy, albuminous and green matters. In nature, small seeds, insects and grass furnish food for chickens. These are most abundant in the spring and summer months, and it is at this time that the chickens thrive. To secure the best results foods simulating both the composition and the mechanical character of these should be supplied. For instance, in the summer the tips of grasses are young and tender and easily broken by the chickens. For green stuff to be easily assimilable, some plant should be supplied which may also be easily broken. We have found hanging a head of lettuce in the brooder by a string to exactly furnish the desired want, and be greedily, even crazily eaten by the chickens. We have found that sifting the cracked corn, scraps and cracked wheat through sieves, so as to remove both the meal and larger pieces, gives favorable results. Millet seeds, broken rice, rolled oats and other things of this character were greedily eaten and well digested. For meat for the youngest chickens we have given the sterile eggs boiled hard and ground through a sausage machine. While it is preferable, if one has time, to chop the egg fine and mix with bran, or even feed it a little at a time to the chickens, we found it satisfactory to mix it with the bran until it was crumbly and feed it in bulk, a sufficient quantity being given for

the number of chickens in the brooder. Mixing the eggs with cracker did not succeed with us as well for the very young chicks, although it is fed by others apparently without harm. As the chickens grow older, meat scraps were substituted. These were equally sifted, added to the grain ration and strewn upon the floor of the brooder. Boiled liver and animal meal were also used, but there was very little difference in the gain of the different chickens when fed upon the animal meal, meat scraps or egg.

One mixture of seeds was made as follows, at the suggestion of a poultryman:

For chicks from one day to six weeks old: Mix four parts cracked oats, one of fine cracked wheat, two of rolled oats, one-half of millet-seed, one-half of broken rice, and two of fine scraps.

For the first two weeks we have added one pint of millet seed, leaving out scraps during the first week. Boiled eggs, three for each fifty chicks, have also been fed.

After six weeks and up to ten weeks, feed the following mixture: Mix four parts cracked corn, two of fine cracked corn, one of rolled oats, one-half of millet, one-half of broken rice, one of grit and two of scraps.

For chicks kept in the colony system, give for grain three parts wheat and four of cracked corn. Also give the following mash three times a week and daily after ten weeks: Mix one part ground corn, one of ground oats and one of brown shorts.

To feed the meat scraps we made the seed feed into a mash with boiling water, mixed the scraps with it and covered the mass until it was well steamed. This mash seems to hasten the growth of the chicks. While it seemed necessary to feed the youngest chicks rather oftener, those ten days old were fed mash in the morning, green food at noon and dry seeds at night, allowing them to fill their crops. When fed oftener they seemed to get satiated and had no desire to eat.—*Rhode Island Experiment Station.*

Chickens for Children.

There is a growing complaint that children are too early trained to mercenary matters. The boy of today is as willing as of old to go on an errand; in fact, he is more officious in offering. But the cheery smile and cordial "I thank you" no longer satisfy him. He expects a penny or a nickel for his trouble.

It is not to the wisdom of training early in the management of business affairs that I would object; it is simply the method by which it is done. To deprive childhood of the joy which comes in accommodating others seems unjust. To lead it to think money-making the sole aim in life is equally wrong; yet there are many ways by which a child can earn his own spending money without compromising generosity on conscience; and one of the simplest, most easily accessible is that of raising poultry.

The financial outlook has been discussed so thoroughly many times as to need no repetition here; it is the aspect of ethics, of character building, to which I wish to call attention.

The child who has a brood of chicks entrusted to his care, at once feels that he is assuming a responsibility. He must see to it that they are fed and watered regularly. In case of an emergency, as a thunder storm, or the visit of a hawk, he must look after them. The chicks in turn soon learn to know his step and voice, and come at call. So emphatic is their

appreciation of kindness shown that the affection of the child goes forth to the dumb animal. Kindness and gentleness grows with the growth of the chicks. And the boy who is thoroughly in earnest in poultry matters is not going to be punished by his teacher later for stoning frogs or robbing birds' nests. The best training to prevent cruelty to animals is to place some such pets under the protection of the child.

It is a good little drill in mental arithmetic, and a single flock of chickens will in one season furnish quite a number of problems to be solved. After the laying season commences, there are illustrations of the multiplication table in the disposal of the eggs. Ditto, in marketing the fowls, together with an introduction to the table of avoirdupois.

A child may commence book-keeping in a simple way with his chicken venture. And while the terms single and double entry are still foreign, he will learn system, neatness, accuracy; and will have found a way to put his small knowledge of spelling, writing and number work to good advantage.

The miniature capitalist will probably lay plans for the enlargement of his business. It may be the growth of a hen house, an incubator, an increase in the size of his flock. He will need advice on certain points, and this should be carefully and skilfully given; not in such a way as to make him feel his insignificance, but rather to encourage the feeling that he is a successful man of business. It is a recognition of capability which brings out the best qualities in human nature. Slight of past services quickly curbs ambitions. Let him enjoy the profits of his labor. If he is of the right stuff and carefully guided, he will see that it is wise to add a part of the gain to the original investment, but do not appropriate the rest toward paying taxes or store bills. Let him feel that it is his very own.—*Bessie L. Putnam in Poultryman Star.*

Enthusiasm the Father of Success.

The lesson the world's most eminent and successful men have taught us most forcibly is the importance of enthusiastic effort. The accomplishment of any given object in life is based largely upon how intently we are taken up with its importance. Our hearts must be in our avocation. He who wills to do with his whole heart conquers or dies in the attempt.

Too much of what the world has seen fit to designate as pastime or pleasure enters into our everyday existence. Its presence can be traced in every man's daily activities. Each successive duty we perform has its degree of earnestness or indifference. The poultryman who takes the details of his business to bed with him at night and arises with it in mind has no excuses to make regarding the quality of his product or the success of his avocation. Enthusiasm conquers all problems and perplexities and knows no failures. It finds a way or makes one. Ignorance, false theories, mistakes, all are but stepping stones to success to him who wills with enthusiastic zeal.

The future poultry journal, that one which shall stand at the head, the one which shall mark out the way to those who may follow, will be made such only by an editor and contributors whose earnestness is equal to their wisdom. The heart, the whole soul, must be in the work. Enthusiastic zeal must prompt every action and father every thought. Not a good poultry journal, but the best poultry journal in existence and the de-

termination to produce it, is the need of the hour.

When the breeder of prize fowls puts determination, intelligence and enthusiasm correctly proportioned into his mating, handling, advertising and exhibiting, something always happens. What happens is success. Success, that magic word for which many have labored long, weary years, some even becoming martyrs that you and I might be richer or wiser. How often we who in these days of progression and advantages are surrounded on every side by encouragement and help become half-hearted and aimless in our endeavor. The world is asking for better fowls, better methods and appliances, better poultry literature. Shall we be the ones to supply these? Shall you be the one? The needs are apparent. The field is before you. In the chosen line to which you are best adapted are opportunities beyond the limit of human imagination to discern. Only the future will reveal to him who seeks its secrets and successes.

Where one fails, another is successful. Out of the same soil wheat and tares are produced. From the same family, perhaps, the successful business man and the pauper, the reformer and the drunkard.

One presses forward to a definite aim in life with enthusiastic zeal, the other drifts aimlessly here and there on the waves of circumstances. As our lot in life is what we choose to make it, as surely as we reap what we sow, so surely will our poultry operations prove successes or failures in proportion to the amount of earnest zeal and energy there is in evidence.

The more I come in contact with the fancy and the fanciers, the more the truth is brought home to me that as yet fancy poultry culture in America is in a very crude and primitive state. Occasionally exceptions are met, to be sure, and how they serve to make the comparisons more bright and convincing.

If you who are making comparisons by the narrow circle of your immediate vicinity could but see and hear the diverse statements and opinions of the thousands who comprise this great industry, a portion of which it has been my painful duty, as well as in some instances pleasure, to meet in the past few years, you would realize the need of enthusiastic effort to place this industry in a higher and broader sense to the front.

I am aware that much has been already attempted, something has been accomplished, but the impressions which have been made on the average fancier's or breeder's or poultry raiser's mind, as you choose to call it, are of a very crude and unsatisfactory nature. A few moments' conversation reveals in most instances a woeful ignorance, seemingly to be thought hardly possible. The lessons which have been so frequently, it seems, repeated have been ignored or easily forgotten. The valuable instructions each issue of our poultry press send broadcast over our country apparently fall on many stony places and soon are things of the past, forgotten.—*J. W. Whitney in American Poultry Journal.*

John E. Davis & Bro., Marblehead, Mass., are enthusiastic breeders of Rhode Island Reds. After breeding other varieties for more than a quarter of a century, they have dropped them and now breed only the Reds, and find in them the excellent qualities of general utility, as well as the fancy points of standard breeding.

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tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
ideas of mutual interest.

APRIL, 1902.

Editorial Notes.

We have received a number of letters recently from subscribers asking such questions as "Whose strain of R. I. Reds do you consider the best?" "Can you recommend some good breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks?"

These questions were evidently asked in good faith, but the only answers we can make is to refer them to the advertising columns of this paper.

Any other course would not be fair to our advertisers, and as we are carrying the advertisements of a large number of breeders, all of whom we consider trustworthy, we cannot single out any one from the number and recommend his stock above the others.

We recommend all our advertisers. We believe each and every one will do as he advertises, and should any of our readers have any just cause of complaint against an advertiser we will endeavor to investigate it, and if it should be found that the advertiser does not do as he agrees, we shall drop his advertisement. No fraudulent or dishonest advertiser shall have space in this paper if we know him to be such, and no advertisements of worthless goods and nostrums will be admitted. We have refused several such ads, even though other papers of good standing have admitted them.

We endeavor to protect the interests of our readers, in the advertising columns as well as in the reading matter, and we believe that every advertiser in this paper is worthy of the patronage of our readers. As to which has the best stock, our

readers can correspond with the advertisers and draw their own conclusions, which ought to be more convincing than the decision of any third party.

Some time in the sweet bye and bye the poultry papers will stop telling their readers about the Red Albumen fraud which was so successfully worked through the newspapers and agricultural papers a few months ago.

Of course it was right to expose the fraud, for it was taking hundreds of dollars from the pockets of the farmers, and the papers are entitled to some credit for promptly exposing it. But there are other worthless preparations sold openly and advertised in the very papers which devoted so much space to exposing red albumen.

From one of the papers which takes to itself considerable praise for its part in exposing this fraud we clip an advertisement of a nostrum which it is said "combines in its makeup all those elements which impart tone and vigor to the hen and strong vitality to the egg and consequently to the chick. Cures Cholera, Roup, Pip, Diarrhea, Gapes, Worms, etc., in fowls of all ages." The advertised price for this wonderful elixir of life is but \$1.00 for five pounds—not very expensive perhaps, but then, we should remember that \$1.00 will buy fifty pounds of good mixed poultry food or cut bone. Good wholesome food will impart vigor and vitality to animal life, and if anyone has sick fowls he should use remedies suited to the case, and not compel the healthy hens to submit to a course of remedies (?) of sufficient potency to cure cholera, worms or roup. Red Albumen is probably no more of a fraud than are several of the preparations that are being successfully advertised, and it is probable that if the red albumen had been pushed by paid advertising its sale would continue and few editors would raise their hands against it.

A few dollars spent in advertising a worthless article will often silence the opposition of the people who have been "bitten," for the publishers of many papers care little for the nature of the advertising they carry, so long as the price is received for the space.

Send us a short article about your work with poultry. A lesson may be learned from your experience that will interest and instruct some of our readers. Send us some questions for our Practical Questions of the Day department. Take part in the discussions, THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is your paper, and published in your interests.

The practical poultry paper, *A Few Hens*, is no more. Mr. Boyer is now editor of a new paper, *Farm, Garden and Poultry*. He has our best wishes in his new position.

We would call the attention of our readers to the many new advertisements that appear in this issue.

There are many new breeder's cards, and nearly every breed of fowls is represented among the advertisements. When writing to advertisers, mention the EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

Mr. Theo. Hewes, the distinguished poultry writer and judge, is now editor and one of the owners of the *Inland Poultry Journal*, Indianapolis, Ind. We have always considered this paper one of our best exchanges, and if anyone can improve it, Mr. Hewes is the man to do it.

Severe illness has prevented our worthy contributor, Mr. J. W. Morse, from furnishing an article for this number.

Personal Mention.

Among the New England breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mr. James H. Woodward, Dunstable, Mass., is well and favorably known. His birds have been prize winners wherever exhibited and are vigorous and productive. We have seen Mr. Woodward's stock in the showroom, and have also seen specimens that he has shipped to customers, and can personally vouch for the quality of his stock and his honest treatment of customers.

Dr. O. R. Hall, Buckfield, Me., is a breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes who aims for utility as well as the fancy points, and is succeeding well on the combination. His stock is from the best blood obtainable and he is conducting a frank, honest business, and would be pleased to hear from our readers who are interested in the two breeds mentioned.

Did you hear about Cushman's Light Brahmas at the Lewiston and Boston shows? They will be heard from again next winter. In the meantime, you ought to see his circular which should interest every Brahma breeder.

If you are having trouble with your chickens dying without any apparent cause, perhaps your feeding system is not a good one. We have found Goldthwaite's Continental Food to be excellent for chicks at any age, and it costs no more than ordinary grain and meat foods. This food is not a mysterious compound of cheap drugs, but is made of six kinds of grain ground together, and meat meal added to balance the ration. For chicks we use it scalded and let it cool before feeding. For fowls we use it for the mash, adding cut clover or cooked vegetables, when convenient. See advertisement in another column.

One advantage with ducks over almost any other fowls kept on the farm is their freedom from disease. There is less risk of disease with ducks than with any other class of poultry. If they can have a good range during the day and are given dry, comfortable quarters at night with considerable bulky food rather than too much grain, they can easily be kept healthy and thrifty. This is quite an advantage, as with both chickens and turkeys there is considerable risk of loss by disease.—*Practical Poultryman*.

Practical Questions of the Day.

With this number we resume the Practical Questions of the Day, and submit some important questions for discussion. Our readers are invited to discuss these questions fully, giving the facts from their experience and observation. We shall also be pleased to publish any question of general importance that our readers may ask.

The following questions are now open for discussion:

It has been found that leaves for scratching litter are soon broken up. Hay has a tendency to mat and also breaks up easily. What do you use for litter, and do you consider that it pays to buy baled straw for that purpose?

From the market poultryman's standpoint there are two sources of profit: eggs and meat. It is of course more profitable to keep a good layer than to market her. It is also clear that the pullet or hen that does not lay well is a bill of expense until she is marketed. What method do you pursue in selecting birds for the market or table?

Will a hen lay a greater number of eggs if broken up when she becomes broody than she will if allowed to sit?

What do you find the most economical method of keeping down lice in a large flock? (Not only the red mites, but the body lice that live on the fowls.)

Is it practicable for the poultryman to mate up small breeding pens? How shall he select his females for such pens?

How can he keep track of special birds in a large flock without the numbered leg band?

In your opinion, is it the feed or the breed that is responsible for great egg production?

If it is the feed alone, then how do you account for the fact that those who use trap nest system find so many poor layers and good layers in the same flock?

The Maine Experiment Station has produced 30 hens, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, that laid from 200 to 251 eggs each in one year.

Nearly all of these hens, and a large number of others with smaller records, laid during each one of the 12 months. What reason can you advance why such persistent laying cannot, by selection and breeding, be made a characteristic of strains of fowls?

What do you understand by a "litter" of eggs?

How many eggs must a hen lay in a year to pay for her keep (market prices)?

Condition of the Poultry Industry.

The present situation in the poultry industry presents to those whose business it is to try to keep in touch with its different lines, and observe circumstances and prospects, some peculiar conditions. Business conditions in general are good, though some of the authorities on such matters tell us they see signs of a recession from the high water mark of good times.

Thoroughbred poultry interests are thriving. Never before have so many poultry shows been held as this season, and never have reports of shows financially successful been so general. Breeders, as a rule, report business good, though many said during the fall and early part of the winter that the season's trade seemed to be developing more

slowly than usual. Reports since the new year indicate that trade in general is brisk, and breeders of many years observation say that never in their experience has the promise for a lively egg trade been so good—and this "promise" does not rest upon inquiries merely, but has a very substantial foundation on orders already booked for spring delivery.

But in market egg and poultry lines conditions are quite the opposite. The general egg yield last winter was very poor until well past midwinter; this year it has been far worse, and to add to the woes of the poultrymen, prices of grain have risen enormously. Corn which, considering the country as a whole, is the grain most used for poultry, is about sixty per cent higher than a year ago, and prices of other grains and feed stuffs have advanced more or less in sympathy with the price of corn. What adds to the aggravatingness of the situation is the seeming fact that prices are much higher than they should be, and that speculation and monopoly are strong factors in maintaining prices. The unavoidable advances in prices following a short corn crop would have been a heavy burden for large poultry keepers to carry in any year, but with the poor production this year many of them feel that it is more than they can bear. And the larger poultry keepers, devoting all, or much of their time to poultry keeping have not that recourse of which many keepers of a few hens have availed themselves. They cannot sell off the stock, and shut up shop until the coming of better days. They must keep their plants running, if possible, until things improve. There is much reason to believe and hope that for most of them the worst is past. Egg production is on the increase, and prices of grain show downward tendencies. While attempts to forecast for the remainder of the year are necessarily somewhat speculative, the views of those who think that, notwithstanding past and present unfavorable conditions, the year, as a whole, may give returns but little below the average, are not without foundation. The poultry stock of the country is supposed (and probably correctly so), to have been very much reduced, and if the general prosperity of the country is not disturbed, an unusually high level of prices for both eggs and poultry is likely to be maintained for quite a year at least, and perhaps for a longer time. Any serious disturbance of economic conditions operates unfavorably on prices of eggs and poultry by reducing the number of persons who buy eggs and poultry freely.

From some of the special poultry growing sections come decidedly unfavorable reports. Hatches of winter chickens have been poor, and the chickens hatched have not done as well as usual. Some reports indicate only about half the usual production so far this season. The causes for this condition are not clearly apparent. One grower with whom we talked said that, while he could not explain conditions to his own satisfaction, he had thought of two things which might have contributed to make them as they are just at present—he referring both to the poor egg production and to the shortage in the crop of winter chickens. First, the climatic conditions for nearly two years have been, during much of the time, decidedly unfavorable to keeping fowls in first class condition, and also to the best development of growing stock. It will be remembered that the summer of 1900 was very hot and dry, and in the

fall and winter following unseasonably warm weather came in rapidly recurring periods. Poultry did not grow well, nor did it fatten readily. It is not to be supposed that conditions thus preventing normal development did not leave their impress on much, if not all, of the stock affected.

Through the winter the weather continued often unseasonable, with many radical changes. When hatching began in the spring fertility generally ruled low, though contrary to general expectations in such case, the mortality of chicks was not heavy. But, while the chicks lived through April and May, they did not thrive. Whoever met many poultrymen in those days, met many badly discouraged men. Through two months the weather was generally cold and wet. Early in the summer we had some very hot spells that injuriously affected many of the late hatched chicks. From midsummer on conditions were quite favorable, and the chicks came on even faster than was expected, and many of the earlier hatched ones appeared to be as advanced as usual at November 1, and poultry keepers began to cherish hopes of good early winter egg yields, which hopes failed of realization. Now come the reports of unusually poor results in growing winter chickens. Why is it?

When we talk in a general way about the things essential to the proper growth and development of chickens, we are in the habit of saying that the chick which meets with a check at any period of growth never entirely overcomes that setback. We give it as one of the requisites for early and prolific laying that the chick shall have come from shell to maturity without serious check. Now for two seasons our chickens generally have not fulfilled this condition. But with these facts in the background, and the chickens growing better than we had expected them to while adverse conditions persisted, we seem mostly to have forgotten them, and neglect to apply our general principle to conditions as we have had them. We do not think any one will deny the general principle stated. Must we not then admit that here we have one reason for poor laying, poor fertility and weak chicks?

Another thought suggested by the poultryman mentioned was that, running our poultry stock at high pressure to get the most possible out of it as most of us do, we drain its vitality to such an extent that a period of rest, recuperation, and of natural weeding out of the weakest specimens becomes necessary, and is enforced by Nature. We think this a most reasonable view, and one that merits serious attention. While we give only a qualified credit to most stories of very extraordinary egg production, we know that within the last six or seven years especially, a great many breeders have very materially increased the productiveness of their flocks, and it is probably within the bounds of truth to say that the average production per hen has been considerably increased. A rigid adherence to recognized principles of breeding might have made it possible to maintain this increase without loss elsewhere, but some vital principles of breeding were quite generally ignored. Again and again we have seen the reaction in separate flocks that had been forced. Are we now seeing the reaction on a general scale? Is it not reasonable to assume that such a reaction would be accelerated by the general conditions during the past two seasons?—*Farm Poultry.*

Cushman's Light Brahmas

Newly Hatched Chickens. Eggs for Hatching. Catalogue on Application.

CHAS. L. CUSHMAN, 239 Minot Ave., AUBURN, MAINE.

Utility vs. Pure Breeds.

The primary object of a chicken is utility. Usefulness first, beauty last.

From our experience, the "fancy" fowl is inseparable from "utility." In a mongrel flock there are some good individuals perhaps, but they are very dissimilar and of an unknown quantity, while, although in a flock of pure bred fowls there may be some birds not up to "standard" requirement, the majority are, and one knows just what to expect from them.

There is no beauty in a motley crowd of chickens, but a flock of pure bred fowls are always beautiful because of uniformity of color, size and action, there cannot really be a distinction between usefulness and beauty as applied to the "Hen Family," as they are inseparable characteristics of all pure bred fowls of this class.

For some inexplorable reason there seems to be an opinion prevalent that pure bred fowls are of but indifferent value so far as real practical use is concerned.

One cannot get "beauty" without "utility," because the principal part of beauty is in the symmetrical form, health and vigor. Without these qualifications no fowl is useful, with them it is—beautiful.

Beauty of a fowl should not and does not militate against its usefulness in any degree whatever, but rather encourages it.

That the so-called "utility people" are constantly misrepresenting facts regarding pure bred fowls, does not surprise breeders of standard bred fowls; the surprise to one is that the general public are so ready to believe the unsupported testimony of people who no doubt are using this subterfuge to attract customers. Having failed undoubtedly in breeding for beauty, is it not possible that they may also fail as "utility breeders?"

One thing we do deplore, that breeders of standard bred fowls are not better prepared to furnish proof of the superior laying qualities of their fowls, and upon every proper occasion make it public that they might thereby aid in removing the deep-seated prejudice against pure bred poultry from the mind of the general public.

But on second thought—would it? We verily believe not. Why? There has just flashed into our mind an encounter we once had with one of the "prejudiced general public." He asked, "How many eggs will your flock of 100 high scoring Leghorns average for the year?" We got our account book and showed a record of more than a 200-egg average for that number, with what result? Simply to have him sneer, "Humph, just as I thought, no good only for looks. Why, my scrubs lay more than that number." Now we know better, for they had to buy eggs more than half the time, and they owned more hens than we did. While the 200-egg hen is not a rarity, she is by no means so common as the 150 or 100 egg

hen. The fowls that capture prizes in the show room have egg records that will not suffer by comparison with that of birds which have no standing as exhibition stock.

We admire the American idea of activity based on the practical. The commercial instinct as a national and as an individual trait comes largely no doubt from centuries of habit, necessitated by the urgent needs of our ancestors. The first question on engaging in any business seems instinctively with the American, "Will it pay?" but it is well to apply the balance-wheel of common sense to that extent that we do not become oblivious to the value of the refining forces of art.

For years we have handled fowls; first, those that were the "scrubbiest" of "scrubs," then by grading up, and finally by discarding all but pure bred birds. Can say from actual experience that farmers all over our land are annually losing thousands of dollars because of harkening to the advocates of "mixed breeds."

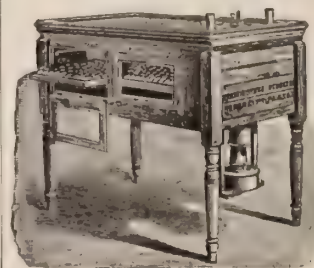
Egg-production is one of the chief sources of profit from fowls; this most essential demand has been met by careful selection for that express purpose, and has also been met by certain varieties of pure bred hens to that point of excellence never attained by the mongrel.

It is a mistaken idea that the hardness of the hen's constitution is gained by exposure to rigorous or inclement weather, or by compelling them to eat and drink putrid offal. The all purpose fowl of today that is most sought for in market is nearer a pure bred than a scrub, and the hen that is a continuous money maker is of a type that makes the filling of the egg basket a surety.

The real basis of the poultry industry is its utility, and that it has been brought to its present profitable standard by the fancier is a fact that cannot be successfully refuted.

The true fancier in his work of developing the beautiful never injures the meat or egg-producing qualities of the birds in his care, because the demand of the people is for practicability, and he is a poor business man who does not cater to the demands of the purchasing public.—*Poultry Tribune.*

Prairie State Progress.



Among the first incubator advertisers of which we had any knowledge was the Prairie

State Incubator Company, of Homer City, Pa. We can very well remember

that an incubator then was much of a curiosity, and that the claims of its utility and general good qualities were regarded by many people as being visionary, exorbitant, and indeed impossible. We have lived to see a very marked change in the sentiment of the public, so that today the incubator is regarded as not only being an adjunct, but a positive necessity for all those people who desire to make the growing of poultry a success. Through all these years, the Prairie State Incubator has stood out with special prominence and has had, by the superiority of its work, perhaps more to do with the changing of this sentiment than any other element. Under these conditions there could be but one result, and that leads us to complete faith in the claims of the Prairie State people, when they assure us that they have at Homer City the largest and most complete exclusive incubator factory in the world.

If anything were needed to further strengthen public faith in the Prairie State, it might be found in the fact that in keenest competition in this and other countries, it has won 342 premiums, awards, and medals. These things do not occur to machines of any kind without merit. The \$15,000 catalogue, put out by the Prairie State people this season, is undeniably the finest, most elegant, and comprehensive work of its kind ever issued, devoted to the poultry subject. The Prairie State Incubator Company is selling more machines today than at any time in its history, and they are very frank in attributing these improved conditions to their new catalogue. This applies to their foreign trade as well, which is very large and rapidly increasing. Within the past few days they have shipped an order of 209 Prairie State machines to England. They have just booked an order for 1,000 machines to be shipped to far off New Zealand. The "Prairie State" was awarded first premium at the International and Crystal Palace Shows, London, England, this winter. They were also awarded first premium at the Grand International Show, Brussels, February 22, 23 and 24. Space will not permit of our enlarging upon the merits of these excellent machines. Let our readers write at once for the catalogue.

Don't expect to get a \$10 bird for \$5. Fine specimens have a fixed value as much so as any article of high grade merchandise, and they will bring their true value under proper conditions. The demand is large and the supply is limited.

Kerosene oil is the medicine chest of the poultryman. It can be used wisely and beneficially for many purposes. It is good for canker, roup, cholera, diarrhoea, and the best thing for vermin and lice.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

Fishers Island

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Cornish Indian Games.

Have won hundreds of the highest awards at New York, Boston, Toronto, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, and other notable exhibitions all over the country, and are winning and breeding winners today.

We offer exceptionally fine breeding males at fair prices.

Our **Bronze Turkeys** won every first prize at New York for two years, and are exceptionally hardy. No more for sale this season.

Eggs that will hatch from our **best prize matings**, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, except turkeys, which are \$5 per 10.

FISHERS ISLAND FARM, Box M,

Mention Eastern Poultryman.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y.

AMERICA'S BEST BUFF LEGHORNS.

My stock won more prizes at BOSTON, 1901, NEW YORK, 1902, than any other competitor in either show.

Eggs and Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. *Circular Free.*

EDWARD M. DEERING, Biddeford, Maine.

Crystal Spring Stock Farm BURLINGTON, MASS.

R. I. REDS.

Owing to our removal so as to increase our capacity (as noted in these columns), we were unable to exhibit any of our **R. I. REDS** this year, but we have that **Bright, Cherry Red** kind so much desired, which a trial will prove.

We also have some nice **White Wyandottes**. Our prices for eggs are **\$1 per 15** for the general run of birds. Special matings, **\$1.50 per 15**.

WE ALSO HAVE PEDIGREED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

E. M. COLLINS, MANAGER.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE COME.

Winners at Malden, 1st on Double and 2nd on Single. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting. A few nice pullets and cockerels for sale, reasonable. Two cent stamp for cat. A of 15 other varieties of land and water fowl.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,
MALDEN, MASS.

BLUE SWEDISH and INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

First prize winner at Boston, Manchester, Lewiston, Malden and Lynn. Eggs for hatching from this high grade stock, \$3.00 per setting. Two cent stamp for cat. A.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,
MALDEN, MASS.

DAVIS'

Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks

—AT—
BOSTON, 1902.

In the largest and best show ever held in the world my Rocks won the most coveted prize, **First and Third Pens** (14 pens competing). I showed 6 cockerels in the open class, winning five prizes in the largest and best class of cockerels ever shown at Boston—(30 cockerels being unplaced).

At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10—13, 1901, Hawkins, judge, I won **1st** (92 1-2) and **2d** cock; **1st** (94) and **2d** hen; **1st** (94), **2d** and **4th** pullet; **1st** (93) **2d**, **3d** and **4th** cockerels. **First Pen, Silver Cup** for best display and many specials.

At So. Framingham, Mass., I won **1st** Cock, **1st** Cockerel, **1st** Pullet, **1st** Pen. **Silver Cup** for best two males and five females. **Silver Cup** for best display in the whole American class. Some choice breeding cks. and pullets for sale.

EGGS from 10 grand pens. 5 pens mated to produce exhibition females and 1 to produce exhibition males. \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40; \$10 per 65; \$15 per 100. I guarantee safe arrival of Eggs and a good hatch.

Write for folder giving a description of my matings for 1902.

W. B. DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass.
Care Merrimack Nat'l Bank.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

My circular tells all about them. The cash prizes I offer at next December show. Good laying hens, of nice, brown eggs. Prices of eggs for hatching and all the rest. Send for it and be a winner.

T. M. LOMBARD,
251 Minot Avenue, AUBURN, MAINE.

150 Kinds for 16c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes,
12 magnificent earliest melons,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
12 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds,
in all 150 kinds positively furnishing
bushels of charming flowers and lots and
lots of choice vegetables, together with
our great catalogue telling all about
Teosinte and Pea Oat and Bromus and
Speltz, onion seed at 60c. a pound, etc.,
all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.
Salzer's Magic Crushed Shells.
Best on earth. Sell at \$1.35 per 100 lb.
bag; \$3.75 for 500 lbs.; \$3.50 for 1,000 lbs.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

MERRILL'S

White and Buff Wyandottes again prove their superiority by winning seven first prizes out of a possible eight, at the Maine State Poultry Show, at Lewiston, December, 1901.

Write and enquire about them.

A. L. MERRILL,

490 COURT ST., AUBURN, MAINE.

We were way down in front at the Pan. Am. and our cards were up. **2d** on Hen; **5th** on Ck. **Special** for the best shaped female, also at Rochester, N. Y., we get **Special** for largest and best collection White Wyandottes and four other regular prizes. Get our Circular and Prices before you buy. CUT CLOVER CHEAP.

NIAGARA FARM,

BOX 9, RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

All Eggs Guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile
after March 15th.

5.00 IDEAL BROODER

NO Danger From Fire.
Circular Hover-Perfect Ventilation.
Fresh Warm Air at all Times.

IDEAL BROODER CO.,

East Mansfield, Mass.

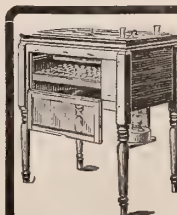
JANVRIN'S

Barred Plymouth Rocks

are bred for layers and meat. If you want hens that will lay in winter I can please you. Eggs, 75 cents per 13, \$4.00 per 100. I guarantee a good hatch.

W. A. JANVRIN,

Hampton Falls, N. H.



The Prairie State Incubator

has long been recognized as the best incubator in the world. That is why the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses it exclusively. That's why it won 342 first premiums over all other makes of machines. This year we have made a catalog to fit such a machine. 50 tinted plate pages; 4 original paintings and over 700 half tone illustrations. Mailed free as long as they last. Write for catalogue No. 66.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., HOMER CITY, PA.
Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

If You Have Stock

OR EGGS TO SELL,
Advertise in

THE EASTERN
POULTRYMAN.

It Will Bring Customers.

POULTRY CUTS at CUT PRICES.
CATALOGUE FREE
Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, O.

BREEDERS' CARDS.**BANTAMS.**

COLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS. Eggs from Boston winners, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30. No stock for sale. E. S. BROWNELL, Springfield, Vermont.

MINORCAS.

MINORCAS. S. C. White Minorcas, pure stock and first class layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. W. H. BRAZIER, 41-2 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. A Good Hen lays good eggs and lots of them. My Barred Rocks are good hens. Eggs from layers selected by the Ideal trap-nest system \$1.00 per 13. F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Won first Cockerel Boston, 1902; 1st, 2nd, 3d Cockerel, 1st hen, 2nd pullet North Abington, 1902. Eggs for sale \$2.50 per 15 from pens headed by First and Second Cockerels F. M. LAMB, Stoughton, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Winners for three years at Boston; also silver cup at South Framingham, Mass., Dec. 1, 1901. Eggs \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 40. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Thoroughbred Buff Plymouth Rocks bred to the highest standard of excellence. Eggs for hatching \$1.00. White Fantail Pigeons \$2.00 per pair. FRANK GANNON, Union St., West Haven, Conn.

EUGENE K. GERRY, Sanford, Maine. Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Won 1st and 2nd prizes at Rochester, N. H., and 1st and two specials at Amesbury, Mass. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00.

BUFF, Barred, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Cockerels \$2 to \$5; hens and pullets, Hens and Pullets \$1.50 to \$3. Farm raised. Write wants. Eggs in season, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Incubator Eggs, \$5 per 100. MILTON BROWN, Box 94, Middleboro, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few choice cockerels, bred from winter laying hens. First prize breeding pen at Lewiston. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, (foundation blood Latham strain.) Pens are mated for good results of both sexes; good size, shape, head-points and legs, wing and tail barring, with egg production. Eggs, \$1.00 for 13; \$2.50 for 40. Write L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me.

A BARGAIN. 30 W. Rock eggs now testing 95 per cent. fertile, from large, vigorous stock. \$1.50. Eggs from pens containing Low Comb first prize females, Stay white and first prize winning males, \$1.00 per 15. R. G. RICHARDSON, 31 June St., Lowell, Mass.

BUFF ROCK EGGS from birds that are Buff to the skin; no foreign color except black, and mighty little of that. Small combs, red eyes and true Rock shape. Third on pen at Boston, 1902. Eggs from my yards hatch chicks that win in the show room for my customers. \$2.00 per setting; 2 for \$3. W. T. GREENE, Hopkinton, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS bred from winter laying hens. First prize pen at Lewiston show. Surplus stock of 1901 all sold. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

DORKINGS.

DORKINGS. Silver Gray exclusively highest honors Boston, New York and Pan American, 4 firsts, 4 seconds and lesser prizes. Boston, 1902, 3 firsts, 3 seconds, 6 specials, including 1st Pen, Collection and \$100.00 Challenge Cup. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 26. WATSON WESTFALL, Box 9, Sayre, Pa.

LEGHORNS.

LEGHORNS. S. C. Buff Leghorns, large extra heavy layers. Won 1st Pen at Kennebunkport, Me., Farmers' Club Fair, 1901. Bred for egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Write. Address JUNIOR SMITH BROS., Kennebunkport, Me.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Large extra layers Won first cock, first and second pullets, Lynn, Mass., 1900; also first for best large white eggs. Choice S. C. Rhode Island Reds also. Eggs 15, \$1.00. Write. HARRY NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. First prize winners, Bangor, 1901. Birds are mated for good results of both sexes. Good combs, lobes, yellow legs, symmetry and egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$1.75 for 26. One or two cockerels remaining to sell. Write L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me.

MRS. HELEN PERCIVAL, Glover, Vermont, has S. C. Brown Leghorns bred by the Standard. Farm raised, strong and vigorous. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Free with every order received before May 15, six double dahlia bulbs, six colors, one flamingo Canna.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Won Lynn, 1902, 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st, 2nd hen. Best display on 8 entries, class of 39. Eggs from 3 best pens, \$1.50 per 13; other pens, \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 100. J. A. RADDIN, Essex St., Cliftondale, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. We won more first prizes this season in strong competition than any other exhibitor; also the challenge cup at Boston for best Rhode Island Red male. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND RED Rose Comb Cockerels that are red to skin. Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels that are buff to skin, and Buff Cochins Bantam Cockerels. Stock and Eggs in Season. F. H. CLARK, 66 Nashua Street, Manchester, N. H.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality. We have sold all surplus stock this year. Notice is given to old and new customers that eggs from January 1st, will be at \$1.00 per setting of 15. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass., breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks. 1st prize White Wyandotte pullet and R. C. R. I. Red Pullet at Malden, Mass., Dec. 3d to 6th, 1901.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs for hatching 75c per 13, 4 settings \$2.50, from my best pens. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Crowther strain direct. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, pens headed by Hawkins cocks. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting, two sittings \$1.50. Cockerels and pullets \$1.00 up. W. D. HOFFSES, South Waldoboro, P. O. address Lawry, Maine.

SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds of excellent stock and very heavy laying strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred for utility, laying eggs all the time. Great care used to have strong fertile eggs. \$1.00 per 13. C. B. CLEAVES, Campello, Mass.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H., seven years' breeder of Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, for beauty and utility; red to skin, red eye, fine in shape, very healthy and vigorous. On two pens at Nashua was awarded two firsts, five specials. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13; \$2 per 30. Member of the R. I. Red Club.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds. Good layers, good size and color. Eggs for hatching, 50 cts. per setting. J. J. DAVIS, Box 352, Freeport, Maine.

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds won second, fourth and special at Boston, 1902, five birds entered. Won three prizes on four entries in Light Brahma Novice Class, same show. Eggs and Breeding Stock for sale. LESTER TOMPKINS, Concord, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. From both S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Cushman and Gunston Strain. Also from my White Wyandottes, great layers, Dunston and Mack Strain. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. ARTHUR E. JORDAN, Fair View Farm, Lisbon, Me.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. Prize winners at Lewiston, Dec., 1901, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 3d cockerel, 3d pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. GEO. B. JACOBS, Stroudwater, Maine.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. I won 1st, 2d and 3d prizes at Fitchburg and West Brookfield. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. C. P. ELLIS, 290 N. Main St., Leominster, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Rose and Single Comb. Eggs from Philadelphia, Pan-American, Boston and New York, winners, \$2.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 40. Circular and standard free. JOHN CROWTHER, Secretary of Rhode Island Red Club, Fall River, Mass.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. House Rock Farm, Cushman and Crowther stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$4.00 per 100. One pen of Rose Comb that has won first prize where shown, \$2.00 per 13. B. F. LUNT, Mousam Poultry Yards, Kennebunk, Maine.

JOHN E. DAVIS & BROTHER, Marblehead, Mass. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds that are Rose Combs, bring you prizes, lay you large brown eggs and hatch you chicks you will be proud of. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chicks in season.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Pullets \$2. Large, white, free range, well fed, early beauties, from prolific layers of very dark eggs. Breeders above standard weight. No cheap stuff. Try us, HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Exclusively 21 prizes at three shows this winter, including 7 firsts. Score 90 to 94. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. FRED E. ROCKWOOD, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

WYANDOTTES. Saints' Rest Cockerels, White Wyandottes, built up from Duston-Hunter-Prue; Buff Rocks from "Nugget"-Wilson. Unmixed blood, fine stock, large brown eggs, entire satisfaction. Two and three dollars; larger orders priced by letter. O. R. HALL, Saints' Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Maine.

WYANDOTTES. A Good Hen lays good eggs and lots of them. My White Wyandottes are good hens. Eggs from layers selected by the Ideal trap-nest system \$1.00 per 13. F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

WYANDOTTES. Money makers are the four new varieties of Wyandottes—Partridge Wyandottes, brilliant plumage; Dark Brahma Wyandottes, beautiful soft gray; Violet Wyandottes (bunch of violets); Sicilian Wyandottes, lay at four months. Largest World Show, Boston, 1902; eight first prizes. C. C. LORING, Dedham, Mass.

MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

MISS L. H. BECK, Bar Mills, Maine, breeder of White Wyandottes. Large brown eggs from farm raised stock, 75 cts. per 13. Fair hatch guaranteed.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. A Prize Winner heading each pen. Females 90 to 94 1-2 Points. Grand Breeding Cockerels and Pullets from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Send for Circular. HORACE W. HOLTON, 54 Waite St., Maplewood, Mass.

FREEMAN'S White Wyandottes are bred to lay eggs in winter. 214 eggs average by pen in one year. Average of 52 in Dec., Jan. and Feb. Brown eggs for hatching, from grand birds, \$1.25 for 15, GEO. H. FREEMAN, Hallowell, Maine.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS from birds with unbroken records. We won at Boston, 1902—five birds entered—six prizes. Special for best cock and two hens. Special, best color. Special, best shape. We won over 100 first prizes in 1901 and 1902. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 13. Unfertile eggs replaced free. JOHN EVANS, Knightsville, R. I.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, winners at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Washington and other large shows. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Also first class Buff Wyandottes. POTOMAC POULTRY YARDS, Hagerstown, Md.

F. S. TENNEY, Peterboro, N. H. Golden, Silver, Buff and White Wyandottes, also I. R. Ducks. Have bred pure stock for over seventeen years. My birds have scored up to 96 at the shows. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LANGSHANS.

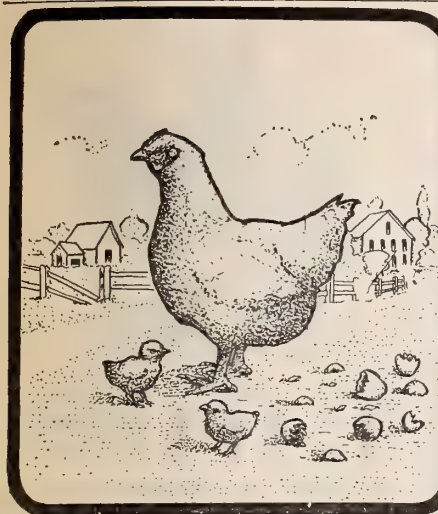
SUMNER JOHNSON, Woodfords, Maine, has a few very fine Black Langshans at a low price. Cockerels of other breeds also. 100 lbs. fine cut clover \$1.65, 100 lbs. oyster shells 45 cents, 50 lbs. ground bone \$1.00. Special price in quantity. Circular free.

BLACK LANGSHANS. Dark brown eggs, \$1.00 per 13. Rev. R. G. HARBUTT, 1514 Forest Avenue, Woodfords Station, Portland, Me.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

MY "SAINTS' REST" W. Wyandottes and Buff Rocks are exceptionally fine, vigorous, business, thoroughbreds, heavy layers, brown eggs, 13 for \$1.00, 50 for \$3.50. Some superb cockerels. Write, DR. O. R. HALL, Saints' Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Maine.

DO YOU WANT fine healthy stock, good layers, line bred? If so, try some of my W. Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams. I guarantee satisfaction. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. THOMAS HARTLEY, Cistile, N. Y.



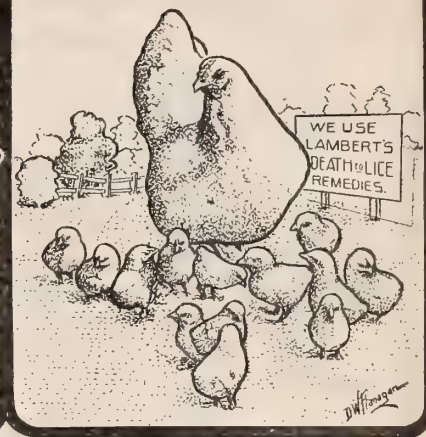
A GOOD HATCH

of strong healthy chickens is not the result of luck or chance. The best hatches are secured by those who use

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE

on their breeders to preserve their health and vigor, and on their sitters to keep them clean and comfortable. It injures nothing but vermin. Trial size, enough for ten applications, 10c postpaid. A 48 oz., 50c, or a 100 oz., \$1, from here or nearest agency by express. Book free.

D. J. LAMBERT,
BOX 345, APPONAUG, R. I.



JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS. Stock bred from the best strains in the country. Good size, shape and color and extra layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 30. **REUEL HANSCOME,** Freeport, Maine.

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DARK BRAHMA COCKERELS and eggs. Won at Boston 3d and 4th cocks, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st and Special pen, Spratt's Gold Special, American Dark Brahma Club Special. First cock at Providence, 1st cockerel at Hartford, \$5.00 each. **ARTHUR LEACH,** Middleboro, Mass.

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BUFF COCHINS. Spangler Bros. will sell eggs from their New York, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Washington, etc., winners, at \$3.00 per 13. Winning at Hagerstown, 1st cock, 1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullets, 2nd hen. Stock for sale. **SPY POULTRY YARDS,** Hanover, Pa.

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ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Crested Black Polish. My stock are prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. P. VAN NOY,** East Troy, Pa.

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Brown eggs, from extra heavy laying farm raised, pure bred White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rock and R. I. Reds. Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting. **WM. A. ROGERS,** Artichoke Poultry Farm, Newburyport, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. **EUREKA POULTRY FARM,** Frank Colley, Manager, Portland, Me. R. F. D. No. 4.

Buff Orpingtons, Cook's imported strain, of England. Partridge Wyandottes, Beaver Hill strain; 13 eggs \$2.00, 30 eggs, \$4.00. High Scoring Buff Wyandottes, Mattison and Dutcher strains, 15 eggs, \$1.50. **ARTHUR WAITE,** Rockville, Mass.

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SELECTED EGGS from standard bred Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. 13, 90c. 30, \$2.50 100, \$5.00 Satisfaction guaranteed. **SAVIN FARM,** West Duxbury, Mass.

AH THERE, BRETHREN! Now is your chance to get eggs from Buff Rocks, Nugget strain, and White Wonders. I took five firsts on five entries at Cortland Dec., 1901. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 26. Old reliable breeder. **E. E. LAIRD,** Marathon, N. Y.

A FEW eggs from prize birds as follows: Partridge Wyandottes, \$3.00 per 13; Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 13; White Wyandottes, Albino strain, \$2.00 per 13; Houdans, \$2.50 per 13. Correspondence invited. **PINE RIDGE POULTRY YARDS,** Waban, Mass., Box 159.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Duck eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Stock for sale. **P. G. SHELLEY,** Box D, Florin, Pa.

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WANTED.

WANTED. One or two more large poultry farms to manage or supervise. Would like to hear from owners of extensive and well equipped plants who find theirs an elephant on their hands; whether from lack of right help or insufficient working capital. Also from those who have no farm or poultry plant but hink of investing \$10 or more in one. I believe I can save money for either class. Address, **SAMUEL CUSHMAN,** Bristol, R. I. Box 800.

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WANTED. One or two experienced poultrymen, moderate wages, for subordinate positions; also one or two inexperienced young men, strong, used to hard farm work and who wish to learn poultry business. References required. Write or call. **SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY,** DeWolf Farm, Papposesquaw, Bristol, R. I.

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Would you win prizes? Then purchase eggs from the winners. My stock has won **20 premiums** at three exhibitions this year, including **seven first prizes**. At the last show, Manchester, N. H., I won 1st pen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel. These are the kind of birds I breed and they are ready to furnish some eggs for you to raise winners. I can spare a limited number of settings for \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Customers will get eggs from the best birds I own. All served alike.

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Incubator eggs from utility White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.50 per 100.

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From Our Improved Reds at \$5 for 15; \$8 for 30; \$20 per 100. Either Single Comb or Rose Comb variety. Half price after June 15th.

The Clear Eggs will be replaced free if tested out the seventh to tenth day and returned express prepaid.

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Pen 2, headed by large, five point white cockerel.

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At Malden we won 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pen and special for best cockerel on S. C. Reds; 1 hen, 5 cockerels R. C. Reds; 1, 2 cockerel; 1 pullet; special for best male, W. P. Rocks; 2 hen, 4 cockerel B. P. Rocks.

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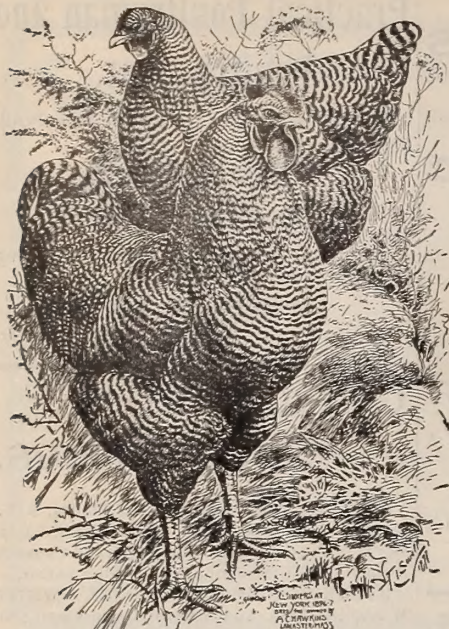
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My birds made a clean sweep at Lewiston, December, 1901, with plenty of competition. Scores by Judge Atherton. Hen, 92; cockerel, 92; pullet, 93 3-4. These and others of equal merit are in my breeding pens.

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WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE
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1 Sitting, \$5.	3 Sittings, \$10.
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Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

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EGGS

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ROSE COMB: \$3.00 PER 15. \$5.00 PER 30

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Buff Plymouth Rocks

— ONLY —

My birds have the Rock shape, even buff plumage, low combs, and nice yellow legs. They lay a large, brown egg and lots of them. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

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BELGIAN HARES. R. I. REDS.

Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Comb, won 19 prizes at Boston, 1901. Houdans, Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Bantams, and Belgian Hares. Prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular.

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"Bates' Excelsior Strain," White and Buff P. Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes. As prize winners and bread winners they are unexcelled. My White Rocks were winners at the great BOSTON SHOW, 1901, in strongest competition. If you are looking for prize winners for Fall shows, order eggs now and hatch chicks early. Eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Stock for sale at all times.

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Place your orders early for our eggs of the Brown Egg Strains of the Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. All large, vigorous birds. UTILITY STOCK, having bred for brown eggs and utility for six years with the standard always in view.

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